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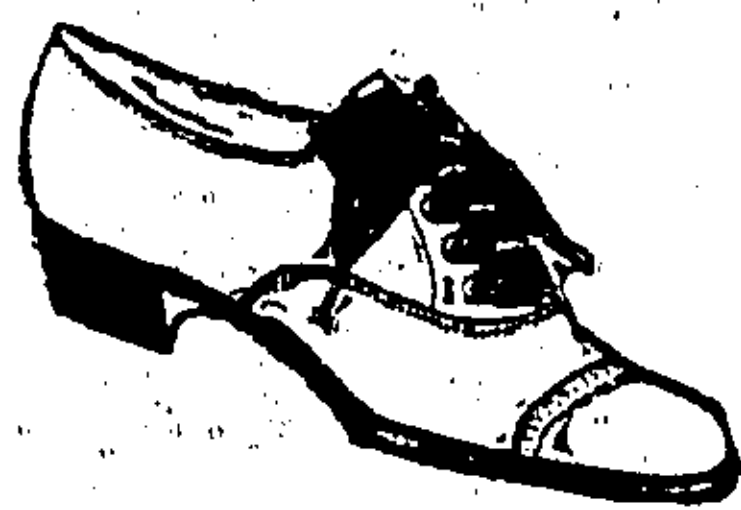
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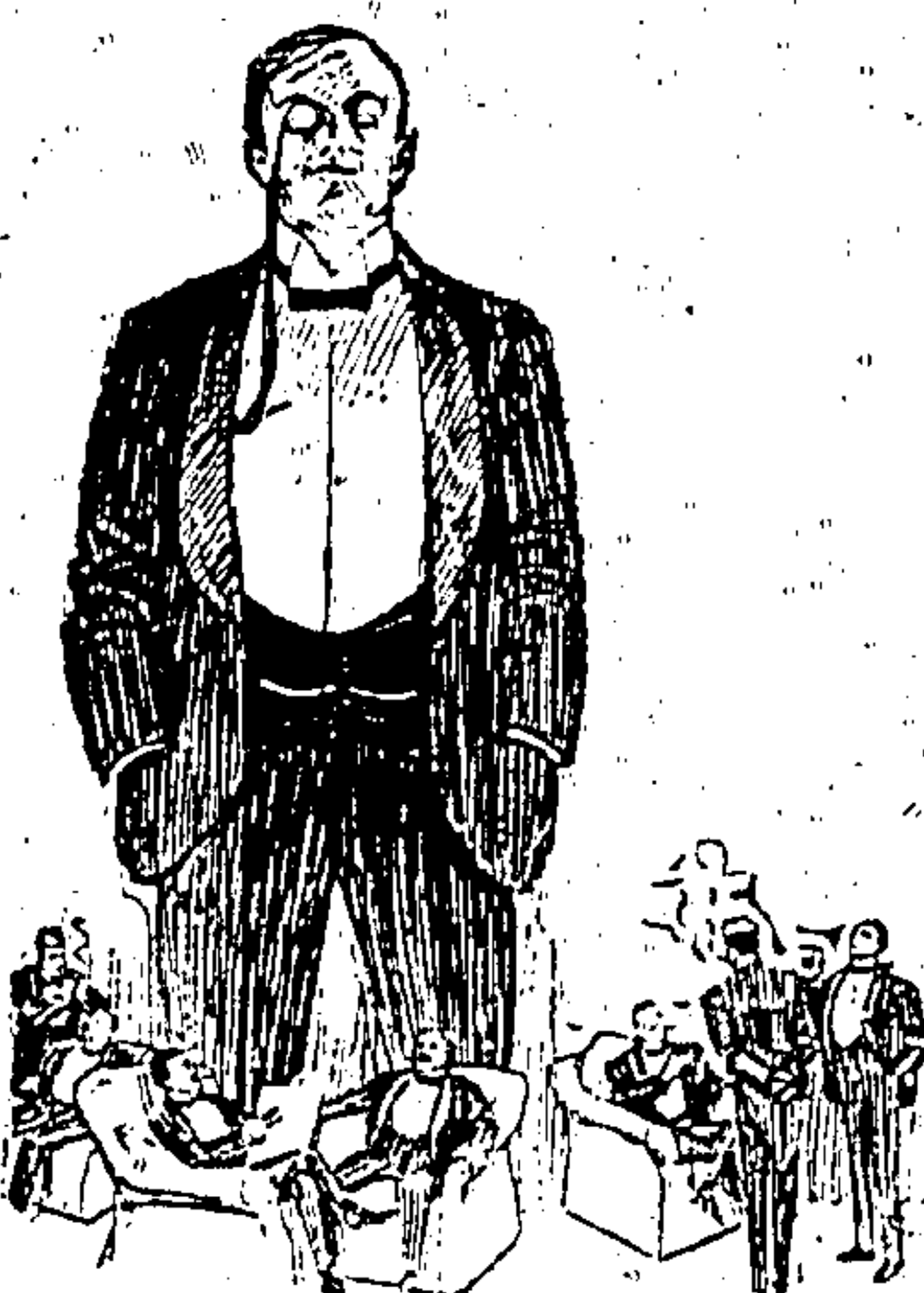
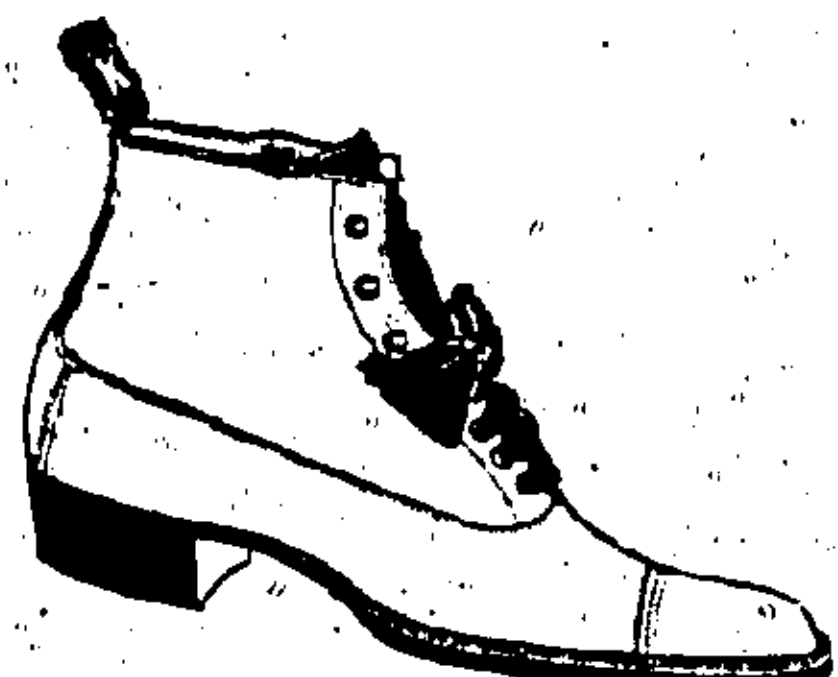
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HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

REGULATIONS FOR THEATRES.

HON. MR. ALABASTER'S CRITICISMS.

"NUMBERSOME, HARSH AND INAPPLICABLE."

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber, at noon, yesterday. There were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT (Hon. Mr. CLAUDE SEYMOUR, C.M.G.).

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. VESTRIS, C.B. (General Officer commanding Troops in China).

Hon. Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, C.B.E. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C. (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. C. McI. MESSER, O.B.E. (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATEAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIVAX, O.B.E. (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. E. D. G. WOLFE (Captain-Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAU.

Hon. Mr. HO FOOK.

Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER, O.B.E.

Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL.

Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR.

Mr. J. A. E. BULLOCK, Clerk of Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—After the combined meeting of the Executive and Legislative Councils held on July 18th, in connection with the Peace Celebrations a message of congratulation was sent to H.M. the King, which was in the form of a resolution of the joint Councils. I have now received the following dispatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of July 21st, forwarding a message from the Executive and Legislative Councils of Hongkong to H.M. the King, and I am commanded by His Majesty to request you to convey to the Executive and Legislative Councils, his great appreciation of their expressions of loyalty and devotion and of their congratulations on the attainment of Peace."

FINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, laid upon the table financial minutes Nos. 99 to 101 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and this was agreed to.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, laid upon the table the report of the Finance Committee, No. 9 and moved that it be adopted.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and this was agreed to.

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, laid upon the table the report of the Police Magistrates' Courts, 1918, and the Director of Public Works' report, 1918; and Sessional Paper No. 9—the Quarterly Return of Excesses on sub-bonds met by savings under the Heads of Expenditure.

TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION WITH CHEUNG CHAU.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, with reference to the question regarding the telephone cable to Cheung Chau, asked by the Hon. member representing the Justices of the Peace at the meeting of Council on August 28th, the cable has been taken up and has been found to be too defective to admit of adequate repairs being made, so this communication will not be restored until a new cable is laid. That cable was ordered just at the time of the Armistice and no definite news has been received as to whether or not it has been shipped. It is coming from America and it is thought possible that it has been shipped.

SUGAR CONVENTION ORDINANCE, 1919.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I beg to move the second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to repeal the Sugar Convention Ordinance, 1904. As hon. members will see from the statement of the "Objects and Reasons," the object of this Bill is to carry out the instructions received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the repeal of the Sugar Convention Ordinance, 1904, in view of the withdrawal of His Majesty's Government from the Brussels Sugar Convention, the effect of which withdrawal is to relieve both the Imperial Government and the various Colonial administrations from their obligations under the Convention.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause. The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and upon Council resuming.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the third reading of the Bill.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT REGULATIONS ORDINANCE, 1919.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL I beg to move the second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to Places of Public Entertainment. As hon. members will see from the "Objects and Reasons," this is a consolidating and amending Ordinance. The principal amendments effected by this Ordinance are to render public cinematograph displays subject to permit in writing from the Captain-Superintendent of Police who shall not give such permit unless and until the films and posters have been censored and passed in accordance with Regulations to be made under this Ordinance by the Governor-in-Council and to give statutory power to prescribe fees to be payable in respect of such censoring. The opportunity is also taken to fill up a lacuna in the power of making regulations given by section 6 of the Theatres Ordinance, 1904. That section makes no general reference to the prescribing of conditions of licences and permits. It seems obvious that this power should exist. Such a power is usual in Ordinances which give power to issue licences. Clause 7, like Clause 7 of the Theatre Ordinance, 1904, contains an exemption in regard to Chinese public theatrical performances, which are dealt with under Ordinance 3 of 1888, and under the regulations made thereunder.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER—I move that this Bill and the Regulations thereunder be referred back for further consideration. With regard to the Bill itself, the Clause that I wish to draw particular attention to is Clause 6 which, as it stands at present, transfers to the Executive Council the right of advising Your Excellency as to all legislation with regard to places of public entertainment and removes that power almost entirely from the Legislative Council. When you came to the Colony, Sir, in 1912 the right of the Legislative Council to control the legislation of the Executive was fully recognised. One of the first Ordinances which you put your hand to as Officer Administering the Government was Ordinance No. 19 of 1912, which contained a provision in this form:—"The Governor-in-Council may make regulations which shall be subject to the approval of, and shall not come into force unless confirmed by, the Legislative Council." The very next Ordinance in 1912 contained a similar provision, and now that war has ended and it is not necessary to regard every piece of legislation as a piece of emergency war legislation, I submit the time has come to go back to the principle fully recognised in 1912, and that any regulations the Governor-in-Council may make shall be subject to the criticism of the Legislative Council. The need for such criticism is exemplified by the Regulations which are sent to us with our papers, and which we do not obtain as a right but out of courtesy. These Regulations, in their present form, I submit, are unacceptable, unnecessarily harsh and unnecessarily cumbersome. What it is desired to do is to prohibit anyone from holding any public entertainment without permission, which permission will be withheld unless proper precautions, having regard to all circumstances of the case, are taken against fire. That would be obtained by a very simple set of regulations, but these regulations achieve that end by the most circuitous route it is possible for human ingenuity to desire. They lay down a procedure under which these permits are granted, and I can describe that procedure best by giving a concrete example. I will assume that a well-known conjurer comes to this Colony and desires to give

a public performance, the whole proceeds of which shall be devoted to a local charity, provided he can obtain the use of a room in which to give his performance. I will suppose, also, that he has been able to prevail upon the charitable instincts of the hon. member who sits next but one on my right to allow the use of his hall-room or his banqueting hall, for the purpose if he can obtain permission. What has he to do to obtain that permission? Has he to telephone to the Governor and get his reply? No, that would be too simple. He has to apply in writing, first of all, to the hon. member who sits opposite me. The application must be in writing and in it he must state his name and address and description. He must also state the character of the entertainment for which the premises are proposed to be used, the locality of such premises and the general nature of the building. The hon. member who sits opposite me will consider that within the water-tight compartment of his own department, and if he is satisfied he will then transfer the papers, under cover, to the hon. member on my left who will again consider the application from the point of view of his department. If both these officers are satisfied, the hon. member next but one on my right will be so informed. But that does not conclude the matter. It has hardly begun yet. He has to go to an architect and has to ask the architect, not to give him a copy of the original plans which were made when the room was built, that would be too simple—but an entirely new set of plans has to be prepared. These plans must show elevations, and sections to a scale of not less than 1-10 of an inch to a foot, together with a block plan showing the position of such premises in relation to adjoining buildings and public streets with such completeness as the Building Authority may require. Such plans shall be amended in any particular required by the Building Authority and shall be retained by him and shall form no part of the plans which are required to be deposited with the Building Authority under the provisions of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903. Such plans shall show the number of persons to be accommodated in the various parts respectively of such premises and the area to be assigned to each person, which shall not be less than 2 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 8 inches, also the widths of all staircases, corridors, gangways, and doorways and the heights of all tiers and other parts of the buildings. Such plans shall be drawn on tracing cloth and shall be submitted, in duplicate, and copies of such plans shall be posted on the licensed premises by the licensee.

H.E. the OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—It will be sufficient simply to refer to these Regulations without reading them.

Hon. Mr. ALABASTER—I shall go on to point out—

H.E. the OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—There is a very simple answer.

Hon. Mr. ALABASTER—Perhaps so. I have not found one and I have read the Regulations with care. If the third authority, approached in writing, is not satisfied the owner of the premises will be informed that his room is unsuitable, that it does not conform with these regulations. But there is power—perhaps it was to these regulations to which His Excellency was referring—for the Building Authority to waive such of these requirements as are inapplicable to the room, but he can only do that by asking the applicant to again make written application. So that where a person wishes to cross a road, you force him down half a dozen blind alleys, give him a dozen rests and make him put his hand in his pocket. I should have thought a very simple form of regulation would have been all that was necessary—to the effect that the applicant must satisfy the Building Authority that the place is suitable for the type of entertainment.

H.E. the OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—May I ask the hon. member whether the entertainment he describes is a private or a public entertainment?

Hon. Mr. ALABASTER—I will read the written definition:—

"For the purposes of these Regulations, 'Entertainment' includes any concert, stage play, stage performance, cinematograph display, exhibition of dancing, conjuring, or juggling, acrobatic performance, boxing contest, or circus, or any other entertainment of a similar character. 'Public entertainment' means any entertainment to which the general public are admitted with or without payment for admission."

In the example I gave there would be payment for admission as all payments were to be devoted to a charitable object. Regulation 1 says that any person who desires to keep or use any building or place (other than a matched) for a public entertainment shall do all of these things I have specified. Then we go on to consider the type of these Regulations and find them extremely irksome and applicable only to a few permanent buildings. For instance, we know that the Peak Club, the Military Barracks at Mount Austin have theatres attached to them but here we find Regulation 2, covering the site:—

"One half at least of the total length of the boundaries of the site of any premises which consist of an entire building and, in the case of a room or other premises not consisting of an entire building, one half at least of the total length of the boundaries of the site of the building of which such room or other premises form part shall, but upon streets of which one street at least shall be not less than 40 feet wide and of the remainder none shall be less than 30 feet wide if a carriage-way or 20 feet wide if a footway."

[I submit we shall have to rebuild all the small theatres in the Colony if these Regulations are intended to apply as they stand, and if they are not intended to apply except to a few certain buildings we can make Regulations applicable to those certain buildings and other Regulations applicable to other types. As a matter of draughtsmanship, it would appear that these Regulations have been drafted not by one hand but by many, for we find "tier" in Regulation 7 and Regulation 19, but there is a different definition of "tier" in Regulation 7 to that in Regulation 19 and it is not made clear whether the word "tier" is intended to have the same meaning in both Regulations. Again in Regulation 8 we find a reference to the highest part of the top tier, having been told just above that "tier" is a horizontal division. We are not told how to get to the highest part of the horizontal division. We shall have to do so by tobogganing gently down the slope of the perpendicular. We find references in Regulations 29 and 30 to entrances and gates. In Regulation 29 all gates shall be made to open both ways. In Regulation 30 all barriers shall be made to open one way. I don't know the difference between a barrier made to open and a gate, but if it is intended that there should be a difference it should be made clear. I beg to move that the Regulations be referred back for further consideration.

H.E. the OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—With regard to what the hon. member has pointed out, I may say that these Regulations are consolidating ones and are based very much on the lines of previous Regulations, with certain safeguards thought necessary. There is nothing harsh about them. With regard to the meticulous examples given by the hon. member, if a conjurer has a large room in a house and invites people there for a charitable object—of course they have to pay for admission—all he has to do, as has been done over and over again under the Regulations, is simply to write a note saying that he is giving this performance and asking to be exempted from these Regulations. The room is properly looked at by the Department of Public Works, one of the officials visits it, and possibly a dollar is charged and there is an end to the matter and it is finished. There is nothing improper in that. Of course, the man should have such exemption. The hon. member has pointed out one or two matters to which he has taken exception—to the definition of a "tier." I read these things over and I can see what he means by his reference to the horizontal. There might be some legal exception taken to "tier," but the Regulations can be explained by the fact that the seats are on a slope with steps, row after row. Probably some way of explaining this may be found, but as it stands it is quite satisfactory. As regards the difference between doors opening both ways and one way, if being used at the entertainment all doors may only open one way. However, on behalf of the Government, I have no objection whatever to the Bill standing over to be considered. Does the hon. member propose to have a Committee?

Hon. Mr. ALABASTER—These Regulations might be referred to the Law Committee.

H.E. the OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—As regards Section 6—I think you began by that—these Regulations will be submitted and approved by the Legislative Council in the case of this Bill, and future Regulations, in the ordinary way, will be made by the Governor-in-Council. I have no intention of departing from that principle pending the arrival of the new Governor when the whole question of principle can be considered. The Bill will stand over.

Hon. Mr. ALABASTER. My criticism was upon the Regulations.

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT. Did you read Regulation 51, which gives the Governor-in-Council power to exempt.

Hon. Mr. ALABASTER. That is not legislation. I draw a distinction between executive action and legislation.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. I understand that the hon. member does not wish to refer the Bill itself to the Law Committee, of course reserving the principle as regards Regulations being approved by the Legislative Council. That principle can stand over until the arrival of H.E. the Governor. That being so and the second reading of this Bill having been moved and seconded, I beg to move that the Council now go into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

Hon. Mr. ALABASTER pointed out that the Bill had not passed its second reading and that he would object to its second reading.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. In view of that I beg to move that the Bill stand over for further consideration and that the Regulations be referred to the Standing Law Committee.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and this was agreed to.

RICKARDIAN, 1919.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the Council go into Committee to consider the Bill entitled "An Ordinance for the acquisition and disposal of rice by the Hongkong Government, and for validating acts previously done," explaining that certain clauses had been left in Committee at the previous meeting of the Council.

This course was agreed to.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL pointed out that the amendment proposed to Clause 2 now appeared in italics as Clause 4 of the Bill. The amendment suggested by the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce to Clause 3 now appeared as Clause 16. As regards Clause 14 containing the power to make regulations it was proposed to omit that Clause altogether.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then moved that the following clause should be entered in the Bill in the place of the original Clause 4 and that the Bill should be dated December 12th, 1919.

If any person by having obeyed any direction made under Section 2 or by obeying any order made under sub-section 2(1) of Section 3, has been or shall be prevented from fulfilling any contract, such person shall not be deemed to have thereby committed a breach of contract, but such contract shall be deemed to have been or to be cancelled so far as its fulfilment has been or may be prevented by any such direction or order.

This was agreed to.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that Clause 14 be omitted. This was agreed to.

It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to make regulations for the registration and supervision of persons dealing in rice supplied by the Government.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that Clauses 15 and 16 should be renumbered 14 and 15, pointing out that in Clause 16 it had been stated quite clearly that the Bill was an emergency measure, in accordance with the wish expressed by the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce. This was agreed to.

The Clause referred to reads:—

In view of this Ordinance being an emergency measure it shall be lawful for the Legislative Council at any time after the commencement of this Ordinance, and from time to time, and so often as occasion may require, to pass a Resolution suspending the operation of this Ordinance or of any section or sections thereof either for a definite period or until the Legislative Council shall make a further resolution reviving the operation of the said Ordinance or of any section or sections thereof.

Upon Council resuming, the Colonial Secretary moved that the Bill, as amended, be read a third time.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded and the Bill was read a third time and passed. Council then adjourned sine die.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding.

REPAIRS TO CHAIRS IN COUNCIL CHAMBER.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of five hundred and thirty dollars (\$530) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Repairs to Chairs in Council Chamber.

The CHAIRMAN—This works out at \$38 a chair. They were in very bad condition. The springs and everything had gone. The expense would have been greater had we ordered new chairs.

The vote was agreed to.

EXTENSIONS OF LIGHTING.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of five hundred and fifty dollars (\$550) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Lighting, (10) Extensions of Lighting.

The CHAIRMAN. The vote is \$1,000. This is for various new lamps in different parts of the town.

The vote was agreed to.

TYTUM TUK WATER WORKS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Water Works, Tytum Tuk Scheme—Second Section.

The CHAIRMAN. This is owing to the pumping machinery trials which were delayed. These are changes in connection with the trials which were recently made. I may add that the trials were entirely satisfactory.

The vote was agreed to.

CIVIL HOSPITAL.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of eight thousand, four hundred dollars (\$8,400) in aid of the vote Medical Department, Other Charges, Civil Hospital.

Cleaning materials \$ 300.00
Incidental expenses 100.00
Provisions for patients 7,000.00
Washing 1,000.00

Total \$8,400.00

The vote was agreed to.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of fifty dollars (\$50) in aid of the vote Medical Department, Other Charges, Victoria Hospital for Women and Children, incident expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. The vote is \$200. This small sum is now required.

The vote was agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS WATER WORKS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand, eight hundred dollars (\$2,800) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Water Works, (28) Miscellaneous Water Works.

The CHAIRMAN. The vote is \$3,000. The chief works in hand include the extension of the overwater bungalow in Bowen Road and the provision of a number of hydrants.

The vote was agreed to.

POKFULUM ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Communications, (13) Roads, (a) Pokfulum Road, Improvement of Bridge No. 5.

The CHAIRMAN. I think hon. members know this bridge. It is just below the Dairy Farm. The vote is \$5,000 but there has been a large increase in all charges since the estimates and there was more work than was anticipated on the approaches to the bridge.

The vote was agreed to.

IMPROVEMENTS TO BUILDINGS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Buildings, (2) Improvements to Buildings.

The vote was agreed to.

TYPEWRITER FOR QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) in aid of the vote Education, Department of Director of Education, Queen's College, Other Charges, Typewriter.

The vote was agreed to.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong, Communications (7) Improvements to Roads and Bridges outside City.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for asphaltting and macadamising the cross section where the Stanley and Tytum Tuk road goes past the road leading to the pumping engine.

The vote was agreed to.

RENT OF MARRIED POLICE QUARTERS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand, two hundred, and ten dollars (\$1,210) in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, A—Police Other Charges, Rent of Married Police Quarters.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the rent for what was formerly the Berlin Foundling House. The rent is \$110 from June and \$210 from the 1st of September.

The vote was agreed to.

RESUMPTIONS AT KOWLOON.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903 (38) Compensation and Resumptions.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FOOTBALL.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE AND LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Our sporting correspondent "Pennyman" writes:—It is the hope of all those interested in Hongkong football that St. Joseph's College will be induced to go up into the First Division for the coming season. Having won the Second Division honours last season there is every reason why they should be sporting enough to try their luck in senior football. The splendid fight they made against South China Athletic, a First Division team, in the Hongkong Shield Competition, makes it certain that the team are worthy of meeting any First Division team.

It has to be remembered that St. Joseph's College team is not a College team at all, for it is composed wholly of Old Boys, so the field of selection is very large indeed. Of last year's eleven, only E. Hyndman, the full back, is not turning out this season, so that the eleven that they have, not a sufficiently strong team falls to the ground. The strength of the St. Joseph's College team can be judged from the fact that the Club de Recreo team, entered for the Second Division, is practically a second string of St. Joseph's, inasmuch as it is composed almost entirely of St. Joseph's College boys or those boys who were on the reserve-list of last season's St. Joseph's team. Furthermore, it appears that St. Joseph's have induced A. Van Langenberg, Kowloon's right half, to join their ranks, thus further disposing of the excuse that the eleven will be weaker this season than last.

There is no reason why the League Committee should not give St. Joseph's the alternative of playing in the First Division or withdrawing from the League, but if this action be taken, St. Joseph's can retaliate by playing their whole of their team—except, perhaps, Sepher, Moosdeen and Omaras—the Club de Recreo eleven. It would be in the interests of the game if St. Joseph's were to try their fortunes in the First Division, and leave their second string, the Club de Recreo, to battle for the honours in the Second Division.

A FLUTTER IN THE DOVECOTE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, two Chinese women were charged with being in unlawful possession of 49 tins of opium, valued at \$388.

The two women lived in the same cubicle, being the wife and concubine, respectively, of a Chinese. They accused each other of possessing the opium, and are alleged to have quarrelled over it. The opium was concealed in a very ingenious manner on the top of the staircase, in a wooden partition specially constructed for the purpose.

Mr. Lindell remanded the case till Tuesday, fixing bail at \$3,000 each.

DISHONEST OR GALLANT?

A Chinese woman was carrying a bundle of clothes along Queen's Road Central, yesterday morning, when a Chinese snatched it. The woman screamed, and two men ran after the snatcher and arrested him.

The snatcher informed Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Magistracy, yesterday, that the woman dropped the parcel and he picked it up to return it to her.

Mr. Smith sentenced the man to three months' hard labour and twelve strokes of the birch.

A very large gathering assembled on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground yesterday evening, to listen to a selection of musical items performed by the Philippine Band of the U.S.S. Brooklyn. The general opinion was that such a standard of band music has not been heard in the Colony for years. Bandmaster Acierno has trained his men to perfection. The whole of the long programme was greeted with enthusiasm. It is the hope of everyone present that the officers of the Brooklyn will extend a similar courtesy to Hongkong some time next week.

The CHAIRMAN—This is Inland Lot No. 95. It stands at the junction of Nathan and Jordan roads. It is an old group of buildings standing well back from the road. It is necessary to acquire the land for improvement.

Hon. Mr. ALABASTER—What are the improvements?

The CHAIRMAN—It is wanted for building sites.

The vote was agreed to.

HARBOUR MOORINGS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand, two hundred, and ninety dollars (\$2,290) in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, Special Expenditure, Acquisition and re-arrangement of moorings in Victoria Harbour.

The CHAIRMAN—Two more sea buoys are required.

The vote was agreed to.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE CHINESE.

AN OPTIMISTIC CRITIC.

In a letter to *The Times*, Mr. Frank H. Hiscock, a former resident in China, says: I regret to note that you have not, so far, had any articles or letters in your most useful Trade Supplement concerning the immense outlook there is for merchants and financial firms in China. By China I mean not Hongkong which is purely British but China from Shanghai to Chungking, the whole of the Yangtze valley, the so-called British sphere of influence.

What is wanted is some one that will speak with a voice of authority from real active merchants in that land. It is little use dealing with platitudes, but real information is wanted from merchants who live in China and who come into close contact with both officials and merchants. Such letters or articles would show to the people of Britain something of the vast opportunities there are for development on a huge scale in China. We desire above all else, co-operation between the Chinese and ourselves, for it is in this way that we shall secure the earliest co-operation of the influential classes of that land.

THE CHINESE POINT OF VIEW.

They desire the development of their country, but they do not wish the foreigner to come in and take the cream from them, not even giving them a voice in their own affairs. Many of the difficulties in trade in China have been caused by the short-sighted policy of the average merchant, who takes no trouble to understand the peculiar methods of the natives or to look at things from their point of view. The magic word for real and substantial development in China is co-operation with the Chinese; take him into partnership, give him a chance to profit by the better organization and initiative of the British, and I assure you that we shall not have to complain either of his lack of appreciation or of the volume of business that will pour into the offices of businesses conducted on these lines.

The writer can speak from an experience with China commencing in 1894, most of which time has been spent up and down the Yangtze valley. He speaks and reads Chinese, and has a good deal to do with officials and merchants of the highest class. I say emphatically that there is room for a thousand firms with plenty of capital in that land.

If you could secure articles from merchants of standing and with real close experience in the real China, I feel sure that the home firms would not be so slow to exploit this great land. They would be more willing to invest money in its work of development, and would see to it that the right men were sent out to represent them, who would be able to handle the native with conspicuous success.

BRITISH GOODS PREFERRED.

The Chinese prefer British goods whenever he can get them, but in the vast majority of cases the manufacturers decline either to make or wrap their goods to suit the different localities. How many times has it been told by British firms, "We make such and such an article for Hongkong, and we shall be glad to sell you the same for Hankow or other place," absolutely refusing to realize that the conditions are quite different.

One despair of ever getting British firms to make a real live effort to assist the trader in developing that country or of securing any assistance from the big manufacturers in obtaining large and important contracts. China means to develop, and if we will not take our part then the business must go to other countries who are not so bigoted by "old custom."

The reason why the Hun was so successful in China was owing to the fact that he went into the country, he did his best to learn the language of the folk he dwelt amongst, he tried to mix with them socially, he was not afraid to leave the comfort of the Treaty Ports, he was always willing to give them some say in the bigger schemes he undertook, he was always sure of the earliest co-operation of his home firm, and what is still more to the point, he could always rely upon the active—not passive—interest and assistance of his Consul. He was not clean in his methods, and the native did not love him, but he did try to meet him in some measure in the goods that he wished to buy. He would always give him a c.i.f. price for any goods he wished to any port he desired in China; and I am perfectly certain that the majority of British firms will bear me out when I state that this is one of the grave disabilities that we labour under in doing business in China—the refusal of many firms in this country to make goods suitable for the market, to pack them as requested by the buyer, to give c.i.f. rates, or to meet the buyer in any way whatever.

AUSTRALIA AND INDEPENDENCE.

A Sydney wire of July 13th says that the situation in Australia, since the restoration of peace is getting worse. Strikes of artists and labourers are inclined to assume a political hue. On July 8th a big demonstration for the independence of Australia took place at Sydney, the greater part of the citizens participating in the movement and parading the streets with loud cries and songs of independence. Most of the influential papers published here have given out leading articles inciting the people to get down the iron links with the British Empire.

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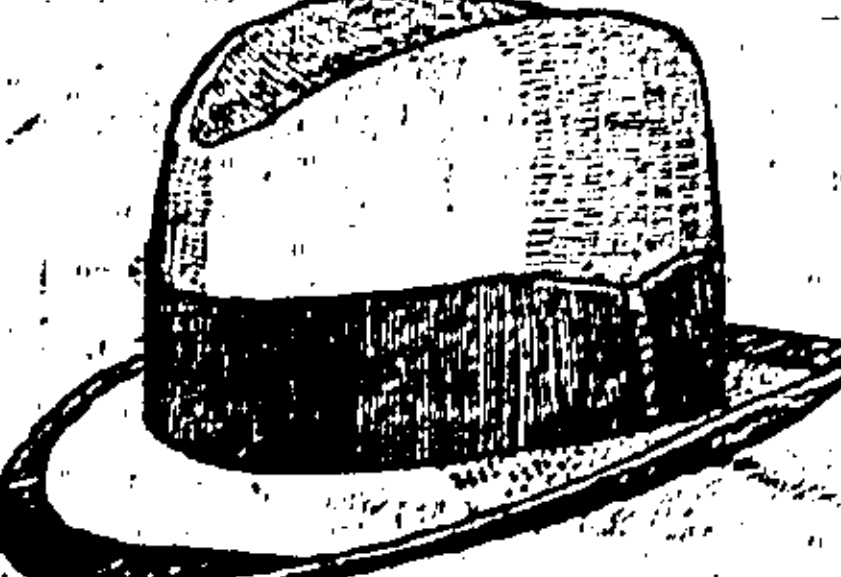
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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HONGKONG STAMPS FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL collection of HONGKONG STAMPS, unused and used, practically complete—to be sold entire. Price \$350.00. Hongkong Currency. An "undoubtedly" Every stamp chosen for its perfect condition, and every unused stamp is mint. Sent on approval to any serious collector against references. L.M. Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1919]

NOTICE

MR. MAK TAI WA of Wireless Station, Eastern Parade Ground, Canton, would like to communicate with Major Cross and would be obliged if Major Cross would kindly write him at the above address. Hongkong, September 18th, 1919. [1919]

OLD PAULINE CLUB

PROPOSED China Branch, will any O.P.s please write to—F.L. WAINWRIGHT, Shanghai Municipal Police. [1919]

WANTED

By a British Import & Export Firm a COMPETENT STENO-TYPIST. A thorough knowledge of English essential. Stat. experience and salary required to—Box 1967. Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1919]

S.S. "WAR PUFFIN"

THE Undersigned invite Tenders, in writing, for the purchase of this vessel which is ashore at Longstone Reef, near the mouth of the Moulmein River—Amherst—Borneo. The vessel is in a favourable position for ship breaking operations. A copy of the Surveyor's report can be seen at the office of, and full particulars and terms obtained from, GILMAN & CO., LTD. Lloyd's Agents. [1919]

NOTICE

PERMISSION given by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government under section 10 of the Travellers Restriction Ordinance, 1915. On and after the 8th day of September, 1919:

- (1) Persons who are in possession of such Passports as are hereinafter mentioned and produce the same as hereinafter mentioned are permitted by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government to leave the Colony without a pass from the Captain Superintendent of Police.
- (2) A British subject is permitted to leave the Colony, without a Police Pass, provided that he has in his possession a valid passport which has been issued or renewed within the last two years and is provided that he produces such passport on demand, on board of and prior to the departure of the steamer by which he is leaving.
- (3) A subject of a Foreign Power is permitted to leave the Colony, without a Police Pass, provided that he has in his possession a valid passport of the Country of which he is a subject, and provided that he produces such passport on demand, on board of and prior to the departure of the steamer by which he is leaving.
- (4) A person arriving in and leaving the Colony by the same steamer is permitted to leave the Colony, provided that he has such valid passport as aforesaid and provided that he produces such passport, on demand for examination on board, both prior to the arrival of the steamer in the Colony and prior to its departure from the Colony.
- (5) Members of ships' crews are permitted to sign on without obtaining a permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Note:—1. All persons, who are either without a passport or without such a valid passport as above mentioned, must continue to comply with all the provisions of the Travellers Restriction Ordinance, 1915.

2. To prevent delay in sailings, Shipping Companies should satisfy themselves that intending passengers have the necessary passports aforesaid in their possession.

On and after MONDAY SEPTEMBER 15TH 1919, the PASS OFFICE and the Office for the Registration of Persons under Ordinance 8 of 1915, will be located at the Central Police Station and not at the Post Office building.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1915.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

E. D. O. WOLFE, Captain Superintendent of Police. 5th September, 1919. [1919]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

14 ROBINSON HILL ROAD.

INTIMATIONS

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on the 14th day of September, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., for the purpose of considering and approving the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the meeting. A copy of such Articles and a copy of the existing Articles may be seen at the Office of the General Managers in Alexandra Buildings. In such copy the portions of the proposed New Articles which differ from the old Articles are indicated by underlining in red ink.

Should the meeting approve of such Articles with or without modification the subjoined extraordinary resolution will be proposed:—
"That the New Articles already approved by this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles of the old."

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 9th day of September, 1919, Hongkong.
By Order of the Board, G. RAPP, Secretary.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1919, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers, and Statement of Accounts to 31st May, 1919.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from September 23rd to September 30th, 1919, both days inclusive. GORDON & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, September 18th, 1919. [1919]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to SHAREHOLDERS of the above-named Company that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1919, until TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1919, both days inclusive. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, September 18th, 1919. [1919]

TO LET

FILATS in EWO MESS, No. 8, THE PEAK for 6 months from November 1st next. For further particulars apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. [1919]

FOR SALE

"MOUNT GOUGH" No. 131, THE PEAK. 6-Roomed House with Large Garden. Apply—LOXLEY & CO., York Buildings. [1919]

FOR SALE

FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE at the PEAK. Apply to—Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors, No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central. [1919]

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FLAG AND SAILMAKER. No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central. Top Floor, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 1833. [1919]

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads. Tel. 222. Tel. Address: Palace. [1919]

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and furnished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor. BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS. TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor. [1919]

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1919. With Index, Price \$7.50.

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office. [1919]

INTIMATIONS

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction by order of the Marshal of the Prize Court, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), September 19th, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at Bailey's Shipway, Keelwood Bay, The wreck of the Launch "APAG" as also now lies.

The "HAPAG" was wrecked by Typhoon, 18th August 1919. On view from Wednesday, 17th inst. Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers. Hongkong, September 18th, 1919. [1919]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST YACA", VOY. S-OUT. FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Sept. 18th, at 10 a.m., and Sept. 20th, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Sept. 30th, will be subject to sale.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, As Operators, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD. Hongkong, September 18th, 1919. [1919]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "DILWARA" Arrived Hongkong on Sept. 16th, 1919.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at 27 hours and in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 8 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to sale.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on MONDAY and TUESDAY.

No Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. Hongkong, September 18th, 1919. [1919]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, American, Continental, and South African Ports.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer "DILWARA" carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about OCTOBER 5TH, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, if available, secured before departing from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. Apply to—MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., P. & O. S. N. Co. Agents. Foot Box 112, 2, Des Vaux Road Central.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1919.

POLITICAL ECONOMY—OLD AND NEW.

THE story is, perhaps, apocryphal that Mr. LLOYD GEORGE has expressed the conviction, based on the experiences of the last four years, that "there is nothing whatever in the accepted doctrines of old-fashioned 'political economy'." The "dismal science" is "naturally not attractive to a person of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE's temperament any more than it was attractive to a person of Carlyle's temperament; it is much brighter to make the economic laws as you go rather than be the slave of circumstance. Wages, interest, prices, commerce—what are they but the results of man's activity, and thus under his control as much as the birth-rate or the number of marriages? That man should be the master of the material he works in and not let it master him is a true saying in art. Why should it not be applied to those relations which are included in the term political economy? To some extent there is a tendency to argue along those lines in the new political economy, perhaps in a well-meaning attempt to make the subject more interesting. The human element, it is claimed, was not taken into account sufficiently by the old economists, who, moreover, were prejudiced by the age in which they lived and thus took views which were too narrow. Mill's popularity, we are told, was founded on the movement towards free-trade of the time when he lived and on his support of that movement; he has now fallen into such disrepute that his name may even be omitted from a historical resumé of the progress of

the science. Adam Smith, of course, is still more obsolete, and so the round is made. To some people there is no such science as political economy, but merely a confused mass of facts from which no generalisation can be obtained. Nevertheless, from out of these facts there loom one or two truths which the new political economy has not succeeded in disproving, and one of these is the old truth that wealth is only accumulated by labour and cannot be created by any other means. It can be manipulated when it is created, passed from one hand to another, and its value artificially increased or lessened by withholding the supply or overloading the market; but its existence is due to labour. It is obvious that during the war we have been consuming our resources of accumulated wealth and have not been bringing wealth into existence at the same rate as it was being dispersed. It is true that there was no slackening of effort during the war—the nation probably worked harder than it had done for many years of peace—but a large part of the population was engaged on non-productive work—not only the soldiers on the battle-field but those who were turning out the weapons of destruction. The remaining workers were not numerous enough to supply the whole nation with necessities, and the result was a drain on capital. Other countries had to be paid to supply Britain's wants while Britain was at war, and this money has to be paid back. If we overlook the simple rule that wealth is the product of work we get some strange results, one of which is that great temptation of all Governments—the increase of the wealth of the country by means of increasing the notes in circulation.

During the war foreign products had to be paid for in gold or loans raised, which means that they were obtained on credit; but payment for labour at home could be made in notes. The increase of this kind of wealth requires only some paper and an engraving plant. Russia took the lead in this method of wealth manufacture, with the result that to-day the rouble is worth practically nothing. Britain did not go so far; she had, moreover, a stable Government behind her note inflation which made redemption almost a certainty. But the notes were no longer of the value that was printed on them. That which the older economists explained would happen in such circumstances did happen: the gold coins disappeared from circulation because they were too valuable to exchange for the depreciated notes, and to-day we have prices at a level which is not to be explained entirely by smallness of supply. The danger lies in this process being repeated. Some of the countries in Europe appear to be contemplating such a step with equanimity. The Finance Minister of Austria has a deficit of two billions for the half year, and the only means he can think of to cover this deficit is to print more notes and thus depreciate still further an already depreciated currency. None of the European Powers is any longer talking in terms of money—that is of real money—but in credit notes drawn on the future. It seems probable, therefore, that the old economists were right when they said that inflation of currency meant high prices, hardship and discontent. As we cannot pay off this demand that we have made on the future by extraordinary means, such as a levy on capital—or, which would amount to the same thing, a voluntary quittance of the Government's debt on the part of the bondholders—we must recognise the weight of debt on the country and do our best to pay it off. Are the old methods of increasing the prosperity and welfare of the country to be abandoned? They have proved themselves excellent principles. One of them was freedom in trade, and this is exactly what the present Government will not allow. It has conceived the idea that, if allowed their freedom, the people of England would import the wrong things, as if merchants would bring unsaleable articles into the country or the things which the people want can be the wrong things. One of the rules of the old economists was that restriction of imports tended to create scarcity and raise prices. Free-trade in Britain had this merit—it showed the manufacturers the directions in which they could make the largest profit. The wealth of Britain arose from this fact; the nation worked for the largest profits and got them. She did not waste her time in making things that could be made better elsewhere or on which the profit was trifling. With an enormous burden of debt to pay off that seems a sound principle to set upon at the present time, though national security may demand some exceptions in the case of "key" industries.

Four cases (two deaths) of gastro-enteritis and one case of pharyngeal fever were reported in the Colony on Wednesday.

The Chinese who is accused of shooting Sergeant Lannon, on the occasion of the armed robbery at Kowloon Dairy Farm, has been committed for trial.

Vice-Admiral Rodgers, commanding the American Squadron in the Far East, will be entertained at Canton by the members of the Chinese American Association at the Hotel Asia on Saturday.

Mr. W. J. Wilson, of the Chinese Customs, who was stationed on the border of Chinese territory, has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from a broken arm, due to a fall from a pony.

The hearing of the case was commenced at the Magistracy yesterday, in which two Chinese are charged with the murder of two women at Tai O. The details of the crime appeared in "these columns" about a fortnight ago.

A Chinese girl was knocked down on the Taijio Road by motor-car 127 and sustained a fractured leg. After being attended to by Dr. Smalley at the Kowloon Dispensary, she was removed to the Government Civil Hospital. A man, aged 27, was knocked down by a motor-car in Second Street, and was removed to hospital suffering from serious injuries to his head.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

UNITED STATES, CHINA AND JAPAN.

HONGKONG, September 18th. A Japanese newspaper states that the United States has asked Japan to fix a definite date for the return of Kianchuan to China.

WASHINGTON, September 18th. The Associated Powers' officials do not comment on the foregoing report in the absence of President Wilson and Mr. R. Lansing, but the general impression in official circles is that the report is well-founded.

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, September 18th.

A "REAL GOVERNMENT." The formation of a "real Government" in Canton is said to be impending. The proposal has been drafted and submitted to the M.C.'s for discussion. It explains why a real Government is necessary, and denounces the uselessness of the Military Government, which has done nothing since its establishment. Another message states that Tong Kai-few, the Tschun of Yunnan, will be appointed Generalissimo to the new Government.

MILITARY TROUBLES.

Serious military troubles are reported from the Ching-Yuen district. The Tschun ordered the Commander of the 17th battalion of the regular forces to lead his men thither last night. The Tschun, also, has ordered these troops to carry more ammunition with them as he has received information that severe fighting may be expected. Other forces are to be dispatched. The Ching Yuen district is under the protection of the Yunnanese troops. What has happened there is not known.

THE TRAMWAY CONTRACT.

Representatives of various organisations have requested the Tschun to have the Tramway contract cancelled or amended, as it is improperly worded and was made without the consent of the people. The Tschun has explained that the registration of the contractor's syndicate in Hongkong will lead to foreign intervention if the syndicate feels aggrieved. He has promised, however, to insert amendments in the contract.

Yeung Wing-tai, the Treasurer and one of the two Directors to the Municipal Council, was invited to the Tschun's yamen, and asked if the contract could be cancelled. He replied that it was impossible, as the syndicate has paid a certain amount towards the expenses of building the new roads, and will make other advances for the same purpose. The people were protesting against the contract under a misapprehension. It was properly made, and the Treasurer strongly demanded its due execution.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH AGENCY'S AGENCY.)EGYPT AND PALESTINE.
BRITAIN'S DEBT TO GENERAL
SIR A. MURRAY.

London, September 16th.
Replying to an address of welcome at Dover, Field-Marshal Sir E. Allenby said that when he went to Egypt two years ago, he did not know what was going to happen, but he soon found he owed much to General Sir Archibald Murray, who had crossed the Sinai Desert and forced back the Turkish flank to Beersheba.

Their flanks were the sea and the Desert, but General Murray had done his work in preparation for victory. "He had laid a standard gauge railway across the Desert, and brought the sweet waters of Egypt to the Army by pipes."

A COSMOPOLITAN ARMY.
Field-Marshal Allenby mentioned that his Army was a cosmopolitan one, comprising British, French, Algerians, Armenians, Italians, Arabs, Indians, West Indians, New Zealanders, and Egyptians. Towards the close of the Campaign two-thirds of the Army were Mohammedans, and there were no more loyal troops in the cause of the Empire.

SITUATION IN LATVIA.

NO CHOICE BUT TO ACCEPT
BOLSHEVİK OVERTURES.

London, September 16th.
Dr. Bissenek, the Latvian representative in London, interviewed by Reuters, dwelt on Latvia's difficult situation, owing to the Allies not furnishing indispensable munitions. This difficulty was accentuated by the British evacuation of North Russia.
His Government was consequently unable to reject Bolshevik peace overtures. He said the Bolsheviks were evacuating Latvian territory.

THE BALTIC STATES.

MARSHAL FOCH TO TAKE ACTION
AT ONCE.

Paris, September 16th.
The Supreme Council has instructed Marshal Foch to act very vigorously towards Germany regarding the Baltic States question.

BALTIC ALLIANCE BEING
DISCUSSED.

COPENHAGEN, September 16th.
Reuters' agent learns from an official Lettish source that the Baltic States are considering peace, in close touch with Allied representatives. Baltic statesmen have gone to Reval, where, it is understood, a Baltic Alliance is being discussed in conjunction with Finnish representatives.

HUNGARY.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT BEING
CHANGED.

COPENHAGEN, September 16th.
A telegram from Budapest states that the Friedrich Cabinet intends to make Stuhlweissenburg the seat of Government and the meeting place of the National Assembly owing to the foreign troops' occupation of Budapest.

GERMANY.

PAYING BRITAIN FOR FOOD
STUFFS.

London, September 16th.
Forty million marks in gold were despatched from Germany to England today in payment of foodstuffs.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

BRITAIN'S REPRESENTATIVE ON
THE COUNCIL OF FIVE.

PARIS, September 16th.
Sir Eyre Crowe, who has been appointed the British Plenipotentiary on the Council of Five, will have an Ambassador's rank.
It is stated in French Conference Circles that the British are anxious to have the venue of the Conference moved to London.

GERMANY AND TURKEY.

GENERAL LIMAN VON SANDERS
INTERVIEWED.

COPENHAGEN, September 16th.
General Liman von Sanders, interviewed, said that the Turkish campaign in Palestine had never a prospect of success. Its object was to draw off troops from the Western Front.

Asked what Germany's future relationship to Turkey would be, von Sanders said "It will be best to draw a pen through our entire Turkish policy."

ACTION FOR SLANDER.

ECHO OF THE PEACE
CELEBRATIONS.INTERESTING SUMMARY COURT
ACTION.

At the Summary Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Melbourne, A. d'A. Sousa, a clerk in the employment of Messrs. Hastings & Hodge, claimed from Chan Pak Kwong, the compradore of the same firm, the sum of \$1,000 as damages for alleged slander.

The statement of claim said that, in connection with the Peace Celebrations, Messrs. Hastings & Hodge undertook the business of supplying flags and decorating certain buildings, and the plaintiff was placed in charge of the work of obtaining and executing orders. On June 24th, he contracted with Ah Kau for the purchase of certain flags for \$118.60. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant, on August 7th, 1919, said to Mr. L. E. S. Hodge, a partner of the firm: "Sousa received some secret commission from Ah Kau; that is why Ah Kau refused to give me the usual one per cent. commission." The plaintiff alleges that, by making the above statement, the defendant meant that the plaintiff secretly and in fraud of the said firm received some commission or allowance from Ah Kau, and that the plaintiff was dishonest and not worthy of trust and unfit to be employed as a clerk to the said firm.

The defendant, in his statement, denied that he spoke and published the alleged words. If the said words were spoken and published, as alleged, they were not spoken or published with, nor did they bear, the meaning alleged by the plaintiff. The defendant denied that the plaintiff has suffered damage or been injured in his credit and reputation as a clerk in the said firm.

In the alternative, the defendant stated that if he spoke or published the words complained of, which is denied, the words were spoken without malice and in the belief that they were true and in such circumstances as to make them a privileged communication. The defendant further stated that, as an employee of the firm, it was his duty to inform his employers of anything which came to his knowledge prejudicial to the business. He was entitled to commission on the flags purchased by the firm, and it was Mr. Hodge's duty to see that other employees did not receive the commission due to him (defendant).

Mr. L. E. S. Hodge, partner in the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hodge, said plaintiff was a clerk in his firm under an agreement. The plaintiff's duties were chiefly to help in the Export Department, but he had to do any work which, as a clerk, he would be called upon to do. The compradore was an essentially important person; he was the right-hand man of the firm, which could do no business without him or a similar man. In connection with the Peace Celebrations plaintiff had to get orders for flags. He sent out for tenders, and accepted the tender of Ah Kau with his (witness's) approval. About a fortnight after the Peace Celebrations, the plaintiff brought a bill to witness to be initialled, and witness sanctioned the payment of the bill, signing a cheque on the following day. He could not remember whether the defendant was in the next day, when Ah Kau called for the money; neither could he remember that plaintiff brought Ah Kau's cheque to him, in the defendant's absence, and asked him if it was all right. The cheque was not countersigned, and witness did not know how Ah Kau got it. On August 7th, witness sent for the plaintiff and told him that the office had reported to him that Ah Kau had accused plaintiff or implied that he had taken a private commission. He also told plaintiff to go down and see Ah Kau and "punch his head." He further told plaintiff that if Ah Kau's accusation was true, it was a serious offence.

Mr. Lo: Did you say it was a criminal offence?

Mr. Davidson objected to the question, in the form it was put.

Mr. Lo replied that he could get what he wanted in another way.

Witness, continuing, said the defendant came to him on August 7th, and said that Ah Kau had said it was very difficult for him to pay the 1 per cent. commission due to the compradore, because he had to alter the bill to show a different figure to what had been actually paid and that someone inside had told him to do this. The name of the plaintiff was not mentioned. Witness inferred that it was the plaintiff because it was the plaintiff only that handled the transaction.

At this stage, Mr. Lo said he was entitled to amend his claim, in view of what the witness said. Plaintiff, not having been present at the interview between the defendant and Mr. Hodge, could not say the exact words. Mr. Hodge having now given the exact version, he was entitled to alter paragraph 4, putting in the exact words as given by witness.

A disagreement arose between Mr. Lo and Mr. Davidson as to the words used. Mr. Hodge, questioned again, said that nothing was mentioned about a private commission. The defendant told Mr. Hodge that Ah Kau said it was difficult for him to pay the one per cent. commission due to the compradore because someone in the office had asked him to make out his bill differently from what had been paid to him.

Mr. Lo asked formally for leave to amend the claim so that the words alleged were: "Ah Kau told me (defendant) in the compradore's office that it was difficult for him to pay the one per cent. commission due to the compradore because he had been told by someone in the office to alter the bill differently to the bill presented for payment, and that, therefore, he would lose if he had to pay this one per cent."

Mr. Davidson said it was now an entirely new case and amendment should only be allowed on payment of costs. He would agree to the amendment; he would possibly have to alter his defence. Even if the defendant was unsuccessful, which was improbable, he would be entitled to all his costs up to the time of the amendment.

Mr. Lo said he was willing to leave the question of costs to be argued later.

Mr. Hodge, continuing his evidence, said he thought of Mr. Sousa as the only person who could have asked Ah Kau to make the alteration. He thought that Ah Kau was making a false accusation to avoid paying his commission to the compradore. The words of Ah Kau meant that Sousa wanted to get "a little bit on his own." If Sousa wanted to do that, or if he got anything, it would have been an absolutely dishonest act. If he had proof that Sousa had done a thing like that, Sousa would have been in his office for only three minutes. Witness had nothing against Sousa; he tried to stop the whole matter. Apart from the compradore, the plaintiff would get his five per cent. profit on all transactions managed by him. No one apart from the compradore was entitled to ask a commission from Ah Kau in regard to the transaction over the flags.

Cross-examined: The compradore was entitled to one per cent. commission on this flag transaction. He had previously told the compradore that if he came across any "squeeze" in the office it was to be reported to him. Witness did not believe Ah Kau's story in the slightest degree. The reputation of the plaintiff was not in any way spoilt by the incident. When he told Sousa to go and see what Ah Kau had to say, he was not oversteering. The only difference of opinion between plaintiff and defendant was about eight months ago, when there was a dispute over the commission for some freight which both of them, by a misunderstanding, had arranged for.

Re-examined: Witness told Sousa that he did not believe he had taken this commission; he had even gone to Sousa's uncle and tried to get the matter settled. Witness said that he did not know that the plaintiff went to the defendant and told him that if he did not pay Ah Kau, he (plaintiff) would teach Ah Kau how to get payment.

Mr. A. d'A. Sousa, plaintiff, said that according to his contract he was entirely in charge of the Export Department. In regard to the transaction in question, witness said Ah Kau agreed to supply the flags for cash on delivery, with no commission on the transaction. When Ah Kau called for the cheque, witness asked Mr. Hodge for the cheque. Mr. Hodge replied that the cheque was with the compradore. The compradore was out and witness, seeing the cheque on his table took it to Mr. Hodge, who said it was all right and could be given to Ah Kau. As he was leaving Mr. Hodge's room, defendant came in and, seeing the cheque in his hand, took it away from him. He told the defendant to give the cheque to Ah Kau, but he refused to do so, saying that he was entitled to his commission. The compradore said the cheque was no use and witness, not wishing to discuss the matter any further, told Ah Kau to get his money from the defendant. The defendant made Ah Kau come to the office three or four times daily for several days for the cheque, still refusing to give it. Finally Ah Kau revealed to him for the money, and he (witness) told the defendant to stop his

tomfoolery, and that if he did not give the money to Ah Kau he would teach Ah Kau how to get his money. Subsequently, the compradore paid Ah Kau. On August 7th, Mr. Hodge told him he had heard from someone in the office that witness had made a secret commission. Mr. Hodge said: "That is a criminal offence; unless you prove otherwise, you will have to leave." He told Mr. Hodge that he had not done anything of the kind. Mr. Hodge refused to give the name of his informant. Mr. Hodge had plainly told him that he must clear himself of the charge. Witness swore he had not received a single cash for this flag transaction.

Witness admitted that he was aware that Mr. Hodge had objected to these proceedings. Witness maintained that he had to protect his character.

Mr. Davidson: It is because you are a very misguided young man.

Witness: I may be, but the whole thing rests upon the fact that my character has been slandered.

Ah Kau said the plaintiff had cut the prices mentioned in his tender by a sum not exceeding \$10. Witness did not pay the compradore any commission because he had arranged with Sousa that there was not to be commission for anyone on the transaction, as his prices were not. He did not know whether Sousa had any right to cut out the commission due to the compradore. He had put his very lowest figure on the flags he sold. Witness denied the statement made by Mr. Hodge in Court that he (witness) told the compradore someone had asked him to make the bill for a greater amount than was actually being paid to him. Witness admitted that he told the compradore that Sousa had cut down the tender price.

Mr. Davidson, in opening his case, said the defence was to a certain extent embarrassed by the amendment made in the plaint, and the pleadings of the defence were largely in abeyance. At first the defence knew that the words which they were alleged to have used had never been uttered, and they did not need to justify them. As for the new words, they did not know whether the allegation was true, and were inclined to agree with Mr. Hodge when he said that it was not true.

The words said Mr. Davidson are vague and the innuendo in doubt, and the only justification for the action, is that Mr. Hodge understood by the statement that Sousa had taken a commission. "Of the new words, which were very vague in character, he would reply as to whether the words were capable of the meaning given to them. The defendant claimed privilege on three grounds—firstly, that the defendant was in a confidential position in the office; secondly, that he had been asked by Mr. Hodge to report all cases of "squeeze" in the office; and, thirdly, that he was interested in the contract because by right he should have got a commission on all business transacted in the office. The basis of proof was on the plaintiff that the defendant acted with deliberate malice. If that was not proved the action must fail. In deciding if there was malice the Court had to examine the incidents of the morning in question when Ah Kau was supposed to have made his statement. But the Court would have extreme difficulty in deciding what had actually taken place; therefore, the whole case would have to be washed out. If, on the other hand, the words were never uttered by Ah Kau but were invented by the defendant, there would be malice. The defence had three witnesses, however, who were prepared to swear that words of that kind were in reality used by Ah Kau. The defence, concluded Mr. Davidson, did not allege that what Ah Kau had said was true, but they did say that, having heard the words, the defendant conveyed them to Mr. Hodge in all good faith and without malice.

Chan Pak Kwong deposed that, on the day in question, Ah Kau had told him that the prices in the tender were higher than were actually being paid to him; this was done at the request, Kau told him, of someone in the office. Ah Kau persistently refused to give him any commission.

In cross-examination, witness said he understood by these words of Ah Kau that Ah Kau was giving a commission to someone in the office in respect of the transaction. When he repeated Ah Kau's statement to Mr. Hodge he knew that the plaintiff was in charge of the flag transaction. Mr. Hodge had told him so. He denied using the words to Mr. Hodge which the latter had sworn to in Court, and which formed the basis of the amendment made to the claim. His was a slightly different version. Witness agreed with Mr. Hodge that Ah Kau's statement could only have meant that someone in the office had made a secret commission on the transaction, and that someone could only be the plaintiff. Witness said he was always very friendly with the plaintiff. From beginning to end, he had never taken the trouble to find out whether or no Ah Kau's statement was true. He once visited Ah Kau to find out on which side he was going to be in the action.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS.

PROPOSED LIMITATION.

CLAUSE REJECTED.

After spending a considerable time on the second reading and Committee stages of the clause proposed by Sir E. Wild to limit the number of aliens to be employed by persons or firms in the United Kingdom, Standing Committee "A" of the House of Commons on July 15th, declined to add the clause to the Aliens Restriction Bill. It may be remembered that the second reading of the clause was carried in the face of a strong protest by Sir H. Greenway, who said he could hold out no hope that the Government would adopt it, as it would embarrass them enormously in connection with the Government's new policy of restricting the number of aliens now being employed. However, administered on July 15th, on an amendment rendering an alien ineligible for a pilot's certificate at any port in the United Kingdom, which was carried by 17 votes to 4, though opposed by the Home Secretary, Mr. W. C. Nicholson, the clause was rejected.

Lieut.-Col. W. Guinness moved to limit the operation of the clause to Germans. As the clause stood he thought it would tie the hands of the Home Office, and in its extreme form it would inevitably invite reprisals from other countries. There were many low-grade luxury trades in which aliens did not compete with British labour, and the clause would, for instance, prevent an Italian ice-cream man from employing his wife.

Sir W. Cheyne supported the amendment. The bill was only a one-year measure, and they would not be doing much harm by excluding Germans from employment for that time. Some members had spoken slightly of German ability, but in the scientific world they had produced very great men.

Mr. R. McNeill disagreed with the suggestion made by Mr. Hopkinson at a former sitting that we required German management or German workmen to establish industries in Great Britain. We had established the dye industry on a satisfactory basis without any German help. He was in favour of drawing a distinction between friendly aliens and former enemy aliens, although he favoured a preference for our own people against all aliens.

Sir W. Pearce considered the clause unworkable. There were large districts in the East-end of London, where it would affect tens of thousands of people. Hopkinson did not consider foreign competition in Great Britain a disadvantage. We did not lack brains, but we did not work hard enough, and wanted the stimulus of foreign competition.

Sir E. Wild opposed the amendment, and stated that alien competition came notably from Russians. He had received a letter from a waiter suggesting that the number of aliens to be employed should be limited to 5, instead of 10, per cent. of the total number of employees. For years, the waiter said, he had worked in the best West-end and City restaurants, and sometimes he was the only British man in an establishment employing fifty or more. Some years ago the Tariff Reform party gave a huge banquet at the White City, and out of 400 waiters he failed to muster twenty Englishmen. (Cries of "Shame!" and laughter.) It was true that the bill was only a one-year bill, but they would not leave it at that when they reached the House of Commons.

Lieut.-Col. Guinness withdrew his amendment in order to apply the clause to all former enemy aliens.

Mr. Shortt (Home Secretary), in answer to Sir H. Cowan, stated that the amendment would make no difference to the decision of the Government to oppose the clause.

On a division the amendment was defeated by 20 votes to 7.

An amendment moved by Sir J. Butcher excluding from the operation of the clause persons or firms employing fewer than five aliens, was agreed to.

Mr. R. McNeill moved further to exclude from the operation of the clause "alien artists or performers in any musical, theatrical, or other similar entertainment." The whole object of an artistic performance, he said, might be the exhibition of foreign art; and there was therefore no question of competition between foreign and British labour. To exclude Italian opera in the production of which a number of Italian artists might be brought over for a short season would not promote employment among our own people.

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy thought the cinematograph industry should not be excluded, as we were faced with unfair competition from America.

Mr. Sugden did not see why the theatre or the music-hall should have special facilities for foreign performers. There were plenty of native talent in the North, if it was only given a show.

Sir A. Yeo saw no necessity for any protection for the cinema trade.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIONS.

On the motion that the clause as amended stand part of the bill.

Mr. Shortt expressed the hope that the Committee would not agree to the motion. The clause was quite unworkable. The discussion of the last ten minutes showed that, because the promoters had been moving exceptions. If they had a few more days to think over the matter he could not imagine how many more exceptions they would want. In addition, the clause would create great trouble abroad.

Already from Italy, France, and other places representations were being made. The Government were being asked what was the meaning of the bill and what was the Committee doing. Matters were becoming very embarrassing, and they were bound to become more so if anything approaching this clause were passed. It would inevitably lead to retaliation. We had more of our people employed abroad than we had foreigners in Great Britain, and what would happen in places like South America it was very difficult to say. He saw so much danger in the clause that he asked the Committee to reject it.

Sir E. Wild said the question was whether they were to get the clause now or in the House of Commons. The Home Secretary gave away the whole of his case.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

AMERICAN LABOUR MANIFESTO.

It is announced by the American Journal of Science that the American Federation of Labour has issued an important manifesto on scientific research, and has sent copies of it to President Wilson, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The following is the text of the manifesto:

"Whereas, scientific research and the technical application of the results of research from a fundamental basis upon which the development of our industries, manufacturing, agricultural, mining, and others must rest; and

"Whereas, the productivity of industry is greatly increased by the technical application of the results of scientific research in physics, chemistry, biology, and geology, in engineering and agriculture, and in the related sciences; and the workers but of the whole population as well are dependent upon advances in medicine, and sanitation; so that the value of scientific advancement to the welfare of the nation is many times greater than the cost of the necessary research; and

"Whereas the increased productivity of industry resulting from scientific research is a most potent factor in the ever-increasing struggle of the workers to raise their standard of living, and the importance of this factor must steadily increase since there is a limit beyond which the average standard of living of the whole population cannot progress by the usual method of readjustment, which limit can be raised only by research and the utilisation of the results of research in industry; and

"Whereas there are numerous important and pressing problems of administration and regulation now faced by Federal, State, and local Governments, the wise solution of which depends upon scientific and technical research; and

"Whereas the war has brought home to all the nations engaged in it the overwhelming importance of science and technology to national welfare, whether in war or in peace, and not only is private initiative attempting to organise far-reaching research in these fields on a national scale, but in several countries governmental participation and support of such undertakings are already active; therefore be it

"Resolved, by the American Federation of Labour in convention assembled, that a broad programme of scientific and technical research is of major importance to the national welfare, and should be fostered in every way by the Federal Government, and that the activities of the Government itself in such research should be adequately and generously supported in order that the work may be greatly strengthened and extended."

with regard to Orders-in-Council. Originally the powers embodied in the clause were to be exercised through Orders-in-Council. Now the Home Secretary showed that the Orders-in-Council were wasteful and would never be used. He asked the Committee to support the clause in order to re-establish the power of Parliament over the executive. The Committee should not be frightened by the bores or foreign countries.

Sir P. Lowe pointed out that the clause safeguarded the treaty rights of foreign countries.

Lord H. Cecil said he had listened with amazement to the speeches delivered in favour of the clause. In the House of Commons the previous night they were told by the President of the Board of Trade that there could be no greater talisman than that if one man got employment, he drove somebody else out of employment. The more people there were in productive employment the more demand there was for labour. Whether aliens or British subjects were engaged in economic production they made work for others.

Sir F. Lowe: Why not employ our own people? Lord H. Cecil: If you throw the aliens out of employment you create unemployment. You are making the country poorer and diminishing the prosperity of British subjects. It fills me with despair that a Committee that ought to be the educators of trade unionists contradict themselves and talk nonsense, merely because it suits the cry against aliens.

Mr. Johnson-Hicks said the proposal was simply that aliens should not be employed while there was British labour to do the work.

Mr. R. McNeil said that Lord H. Cecil's argument would be just as sound if they proposed to introduce Chinese labour. Immediately on trade unionists setting up the doctrine that cheap foreign labour was not to be introduced in order to displace our own labour, the argument of the noble lord was relegated to Mars.

On a division the clause was rejected by 16 votes to 13.

MERCHANT MARINE.

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy moved a new clause providing that no alien shall be employed or shall act as master, officer, or member of the crew of a British merchant ship registered in the United Kingdom, except in the case of a ship employed entirely in trade between parts of the world outside the British Empire.

Mr. Shortt opposed the clause. Legislation of this sort had been tried, but it had not been effective. The proper thing was to improve pay and conditions, in order to attract our own subjects.

Mr. G. Stewart and Sir T. C. Warner suggested that the clause should be limited to masters of ships.

Mr. Shortt said that his objection to the clause did not extend to masters.

The clause was read a second time.

On the motion of Sir T. C. Warner, the clause was amended to apply only to masters, chief officers, and chief engineers.

ALIEN PILOTS BARRED.

A further amendment by Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy that no alien should hold a pilotage certificate for any port in the United Kingdom was opposed by the Home Secretary, but it was carried by 15 votes to 4.

The Committee adjourned.

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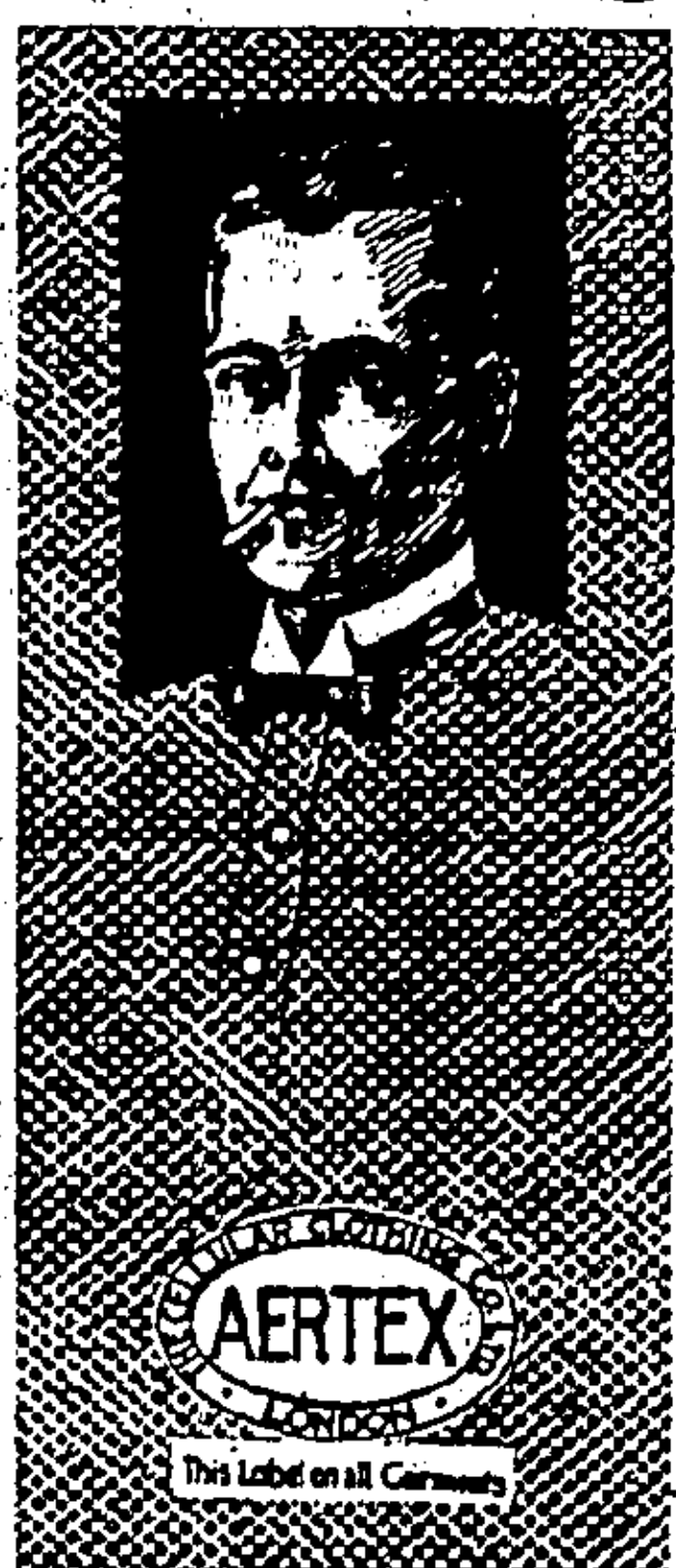
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 ordinary hosiery under-
 wear, and as AERTEX
 garments are cut and
 fashioned on tailor-made
 principles they are durable,
 easily repaired, and
 resistant to washing and
 wear.

THESE goods are all of
 BRITISH Manufacture.
 MEN all over the Globe will
 welcome the announcement
 that the price of AERTEX
 CELLULAR Garments
 have been reduced this
 year in nearly every line.

Wholesale only:
 THE CELLULAR CLOTHING
 CO., LTD., 72-73 Finsbury
 LONDON, E.C.2.



WHAT EVERY ONE NEEDS.

is a little corrective medicine from time to time. Bodily ailments are the common
 lot of the majority of mankind. Fortunately, most of these ailments are not, in the
 beginning, serious and if taken in time are easily amenable to simple treatment.
 Among them are indigestion, constipation, flatulence, and other ailments of the digestive system. As soon as you feel that
 there is anything wrong with the stomach the best course you can adopt is to take a
 dose of Beecham's Pills. In all probability relief will be experienced even after the
 first dose of this excellent preparation and perseverance with the remedy will
 induce a sense of freedom and comfort of body as the result of the improved
 working of the organs of digestion. There are few forms of ordinary dyspepsia,
 indigestion, headache or constipation that will not yield to the corrective influence of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The excellent results obtained by the use of BEECHAM'S PILLS have proved them
 worthy of the confidence they enjoy. Specially suitable for the elderly and
 infirm of all ages. They have helped thousands, and recommend themselves.
 Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (24 pills) 1/6 (48 pills) 2/6 (96 pills).

PUSSYFOOT E.S.D.

U.S. MONEY TO MAKE US "DRY."
 115 A WEEK TALKERS.

Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson, the man
 who is in London to try to make Britain
 "dry": "Our men who are coming over
 here are all going to be paid by us—300
 dollars (£30) a month and upwards."

Mr. G. B. Wilson, secretary of the
 United Kingdom Alliance: "Not a
 copper of American money is behind our
 campaign."

Here is what the Anti-Saloon League
 of America has to say about it: "The
 Anti-Saloon League of America proposes
 to extend its efforts into other countries
 by furnishing substantial testimony in
 the form of speakers, writers, and other
 witnesses, as well as through general
 publicity agencies, and will give financial
 assistance as well as all other possible
 support to the temperance organizations
 of other countries, working along lines
 similar to those of the Anti-Saloon League
 of America. The league also proposes
 promptly to co-operate in the effort to
 form new temperance organizations in
 those countries which now have no practical
 and effective movements directing the
 prohibition sentiment."

The general superintendent, Mr. P. A.
 Baker, underlines the above: "We are
 now ready to lend a hand across the sea.
 We only ask that the methods employed
 be practical and divorced from non-essen-
 tials, and that our energy and means be
 used for specific temperance work and
 not involved and hampered by the doing
 of many things. After much experiment-
 ing we have found the method for the
 solution of the problem in this country."

LOUD CRIES FOR MONEY.

The general manager, Mr. Cherrington,
 goes into detail regarding the financing
 of foreign campaigns: "The depleted
 finances of even the strongest temperance
 organizations in Europe call for im-
 mediate assistance. The demands of the
 war have of necessity crippled every such
 movement in Great Britain."

"Many of these organizations are
 already calling loudly for assistance. We
 must be prepared to serve these organiza-
 tions with any assistance which we may
 be able to give, through wisely directed
 counsel and conference, while, most of all,
 we must put our shoulders to the wheel
 in a peculiar sense in order to aid them
 with financial assistance commensurate
 with the gigantic task which is theirs.
 The proposed plan of organization for
 the universal prohibition involves, first,
 the enlargement of the scope and the exten-
 sion of the activities of the Anti-Saloon
 League of America; secondly, the giving
 of substantial assistance to existing tem-
 perance organizations in other countries."

"The plan for the enlargement of the
 work of the Anti-Saloon League of
 America involves special organized effort
 to assist existing temperance organiza-
 tions abroad not only by counsel,
 but by appealing to the people of America
 for financial support commensurate with
 the demands of this world programme,
 thus enabling the Anti-Saloon League of
 America to give greatly needed assistance
 to temperance organizations abroad."

U.S. METHODS HERE.

Finally, here is resolution No. 1 adopted
 at the recent world-wide prohibition
 conference: "That the Anti-Saloon
 League of America immediately organize
 a department of foreign work under the
 direction of the Committee on Financial
 Management, the duties of which depart-
 ment shall be: First, the placing of field
 agents and special representatives in
 other countries just as rapidly as the
 financial support of the work in America
 will justify the necessary expense. The
 general scope of operations of these
 special representatives will be to do
 personal and platform work as well as
 other general agitation and organization
 work. Further, they will counsel
 with and recommend to similar tem-
 perance organizations abroad those plans
 and methods which have proved successful
 in this country, and will assist in the
 inauguration and promotion of new tem-
 perance and prohibition movements in
 those countries which have no practical
 and effective organizations."

I have italicized certain words in the
 above in view of the further statement of
 Mr. Wilson, secretary of the United
 Kingdom Alliance, that "there is not the
 slightest intention of trying to force the
 British public into prohibition by Ameri-
 can methods."—Daily Mail.

MORE GIRLS AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

OVERCROWDED COLLEGES.

One result of the war has been to make
 parents of the professional classes feel
 that, as far as they can afford it, their
 daughters shall have opportunities to
 make careers for themselves. Unfor-
 tunately, to meet this new feeling of
 parental responsibility there has been no
 enlargement of the women's colleges, and
 those at Oxford and Cambridge are filled
 to overflowing. Disappointed candidates
 have only the "extern" universities to
 look to, with their lack of the academic
 atmosphere.

At Somerville College, Oxford, 70 of
 the candidates competing for vacancies
 have had to be refused, 30 more put on
 a waiting list, and about 15 of these only
 can hope to achieve residence. At St.
 Hugh's College, Oxford, about 40 had
 to be refused. About half the applications
 to St. Hilda's Hall, Oxford, have also
 had to be refused this year, but it is
 hoped to add about 30 to the present stu-
 dents' rooms. At Girton Miss de Blako
 has three applications for every vacancy.
 At Newnham there was practically the
 same condition of things, the applications
 for next October exceeding the places
 available by about 100.

The great girls' secondary schools are
 similarly crowded out. The prosperity
 among people not accustomed to send-
 ing their girls to secondary schools prob-
 ably accounts for this pressure. In some
 places, where the girls are being taken out-
 side to board classes and in others there are classes
 even in the corridors. This congestion
 will be increased when the provisions of
 the new Education Act are enforced.—
 Times.

NEWSPAPERS AND THEIR READERS.

THE MOST ASTONISHING THINGS.

Miss Rose Macaulay, the author of the
 wittiest novel of the year, "What Not,"
 writes in the Star: "On Reading the
 Papers."

Newspapers are, perhaps, even more
 astonishing than most other things in
 this astonishing world. Not only the
 idea is extraordinary—that humanity
 should be apprised daily of a certain
 selection of the world's happenings
 through the medium of black marks on
 boiled rags, apprehended through the
 eyes—but the selection itself is surely in
 some respects remarkable.

Perhaps the strangest thing about it
 (strange even allowing for the function-
 ing of news agencies) is the general re-
 semblance of the contents of one paper
 to those of another. It would seem as if
 every newspaper office kept every day to
 approximately the same conclusions as
 to the desires of humanity for information
 about the world's happenings. The
 news is, indeed, handed out in rather
 different spirit and form, according to
 the temperament and tastes of each paper,
 but it is (roughly) the same news.

THE REST OF THE NEWS.

There is, I think, room for a paper
 which should set out to give the rest of
 the news; the news not mentioned by
 any of its contemporaries. If ever I
 have money (but this is improbable; the
 good seldom have) I shall start such a
 paper, and call it the *Daily Reminder*.
 Meanwhile, as to the matter of present-
 ing so arbitrarily selected for daily presen-
 tation, many interesting questions arise.
 Since being limited, I cannot ask them
 all, nor, indeed, answer any. But I ask
 two:

"At which sections of the reading
 public are the various items aimed?"

"And do they hit or miss? Which
 means, I suppose, how much insight has
 the journalist into the mind of his fellow
 human beings?"

But of one thing I am sure. "Nearly
 everyone likes leaders. For these curious
 effusions sum up our incoherent thoughts
 for us and give them shape, whether the
 same shape as the leader writer's, or one
 widely different, called into being by
 opposition. Some people can only main-
 tain themselves in what they consider
 sound political principles by regularly
 reading opposition leaders. Before the
 leaders of the papers with which they are
 in agreement, their faith falters; it
 looks so weak, so improbable, but like
 that."

"But most people prefer to see their
 own thoughts about events set out for them
 in print; it is nearly as satisfying as
 having written them themselves, and how
 much less trouble!"

"I close with a suggestion, I would
 urge all or part of the newspaper world
 to try the experiment of leaving out most
 of what they at present publish, or pub-
 lishing much of what they now leave
 out—and see if it is not accepted
 meekly by the public and consumed with
 unquestioning relish. For the public are
 wonderfully tamed."

EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON WORK.

EXPERIMENTS ON TYPISTS.

The effect of alcohol, even in moderate
 doses, is to impair both speed and accu-
 racy of work. Such is the general con-
 clusion arrived at by Dr. H. M. Vernon
 as the result of experiments made by him
 for the Medical Research Committee of
 the National Insurance Commission, who
 have published his report on "The In-
 fluence of Alcohol on Manual Work and
 Neuro-Muscular Co-operation."

The experiments lasted several weeks,
 and the work chosen for test purposes
 were typewriting, the use of the adding
 machine, and pricking a spot on a target
 set up vertically at arm's length. The
 effect of taking alcohol with food and
 upon an empty stomach and also the
 effect of pure and diluted doses were
 studied; speed and accuracy being vari-
 ables, which might be affected differently.
 Dr. Vernon decided to eliminate the first
 by limiting it voluntarily (after ascer-
 taining that it is lessened by alcohol),
 and thus obtained simple results in terms
 of accuracy only.

In stating his general conclusions, Dr.
 Vernon says that experiments were made
 upon eight men and five women alto-
 gether, and "all of them, with one doubtful
 exception, showed some reaction to the
 very moderate doses of alcohol and alcoholic
 liquids employed." He goes on to say
 that "this reaction was invariably in the
 direction of diminished control of the
 muscles, as was proved by the increase in
 the number of typing and adding-
 machine mistakes, by diminished typing
 speed, and by increased error in pricking
 a target. At the same time it was
 found that in some of the subjects a small
 dose of alcohol, if taken with food, might
 induce no measurable reaction whatever."

EFFECT ON EMPTY STOMACHS.

This non-reactive dose did not exceed
 4oz. of port (a little more than a glass),
 and in the more susceptible cases would
 be considerably less. "When taken on
 an empty stomach, alcohol was found to
 be about twice as toxic as when taken
 with food." Dr. Vernon says: "In all
 work with the hands requiring skill and
 delicacy of muscular control one may be
 confident that, whilst strictly moderate
 quantities of alcohol liquors, taken by
 persons accustomed to alcohol, may not
 appreciably reduce manual skill, they can
 seldom, if ever, improve it. Moreover,
 such persons continually run the risk of
 finding their manual skill quite appreci-
 ably reduced if they happen to take
 their alcohol on an empty stomach
 instead of a full one. It would be far better
 for them to avoid the risk altogether by
 postponing their consumption of alcohol
 till the day's work is over."

WISEMAN, LTD.

The best TIFFIN in TOWN

TO-DAY is at

WISEMAN'S

USUAL PRICE

\$1.00

PUNCH TICKETS FOR

30 Meals \$25.00

WISEMAN, LTD.

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DAIRY FARM NEWS

FRESH MILK

The value of pure Fresh Milk
 as a perfect diet cannot be over-
 estimated.

Without Fresh Milk children
 cannot thrive.

The purity and quality of our
 milk is guaranteed.

Beware of adulterated and
 impure milk.

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Columbia

Dry Batteries

When Your Engine Stops

When family auto, truck, tractor, or motor
 boat chokes up and leaves you stranded, it is then that
 you realize the advantage of carrying an extra
 set of Columbia.

Columbia put the spark of life into en-
 gines, autos, trucks, and tractors; they
 give speech to telephones, light lanterns,
 make motor boats go.

Wherever battery power is needed, Colum-
 bians are the simplest source—full of energy to
 the very last. Steady, reliable—proof against
 trouble.

Look for the Eagle Trade-Mark; it is a guar-
 antee of efficiency and service.
 The Fabulous Spring Clip Blading Plan,
 shown in the illustration, is a Columbia feature.
 It sells better than any other plan in the
 world. This Blading Plan is simply
 a matter of pressing the spring
 in the clip, and the
 connection is made.

Dealers—Immediate deliv-
 eries can be made. Write for
 catalogue and details from

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

September 15th

City of Spokane, American str., 4,843 tons, Capt. Quinn, from Seattle and Kobe, with a general cargo. Pacific S.S. Co.

Hut Canton, British str., 56 tons, Capt. Sparks, from Kwong Chow Wan, with a general cargo. Yat Hing & Co.

Kaituma, British str., 97 tons, Captain Mitchell, from Pakhoi, with a general cargo. B. & S.

September 18th

Ching Sang, British str., 1,121 tons, Capt. Brewer, from Canton, with a general cargo. J. M. & Co.

Gallion, Inter-Allied str., 4,940 tons, Captain Dubrovich, from Shanghai, which port she left on August 14th, with a general cargo. Dodwell & Co.

Iyo Maru, Japanese str., 4,901 tons, Capt. Murakami, from Shanghai with a general cargo. N. Y. K.

Koshima Maru, Japanese str., 1,473 tons, Capt. Asakura, from Canton, with ballast. Dodwell & Co.

Yuehsing, British str., 394 tons, Capt. Ross, from Swatow, with a general cargo. Po Lee & Co.

PASSENGERS

DEPARTURES

Per s.s. Iyo Maru: Mrs. Kellwell, Mr. J. R. Jackson, Mr. E. Paul, Mr. Dymock, Mr. and Mrs. Sims, Mr. Briceton, Mr. Kellwell, Mr. H. Dodo, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Van Ess, Mr. H. McGill, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Easton, Mr. Parkin, Mr. Briceton, Mrs. Talbot Bowring, Mrs. A. M. Olson, Mrs. Grundman, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ecomon, Mr. Le Bec, Mr. A. Rashid, Mr. K. Upelock, Mr. Le Cour Grandmaison, Mr. Pierre De Blakoff, Mr. P. Monty, Mr. A. Bachiv, Mr. Nandhi, Mr. A. Phillip, Mr. Westclinski, Mr. Southchitcher and Mr. and Mrs. Bradford.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Huakwa Maru* (Bombay line) left Moji for this port on September 17th, and is expected here on September 23rd.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* left Kobe on September 17th, was due at Nagasaki on noon, yesterday, and is expected at Hongkong on the 25th inst.

SHIPPING ITEM

The *Satsuma Maru*, 1,350 tons, operated by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha on the Keelung line, sank with all hands but one in a typhoon near the Pescadores on August 25th. According to a despatch received by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, a man named Koichi Kawabata, who was a member of the *Satsuma Maru*, was found utterly exhausted on Gyoos Island, south of the Pescadores. He says that at midnight on August 25th, the *Satsuma Maru* encountered a very heavy storm, and before she could seek shelter the waves dashed her against rocks and she immediately went to the bottom of the sea. The crew of 29 had no time to provide for their safety.

WEATHER REPORT

September 18th, 11.50.—No returns from Vladivostok, Japan, Weihaiwei, Shanghai or Formosa.

Pressure has increased slightly at all reporting stations.

Anti-cyclone conditions continue over the eastern portion of the map and fresh monsoon may be expected along the south-east coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 67.1 inches, against an average of 72.0 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock. — East winds, fresh, fine.
Formosa Channel. — N.E. winds, strong.
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamock. — No. 1.
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan. — No. 1.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	29th Sept.	30th Sept.	JAVA
TJITAROEM	SHANGHAI	1st Oct.	1st Oct.	JAVA

* Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Telephone No. 1874.

KONINKYKKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL) PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on September 29th, to
SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

This vessels offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to—

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Telephone No. 1574.

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TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN
GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON
VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	Due MARSEILLES about	Due LONDON about
"KHIVA"	1st Nov.	3rd Dec.	15th Dec.
"NOYARA"	9th Nov.	11th Dec.	20th Dec.

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	Due BOMBAY about
"DILWARA"	5th Oct.	23rd Oct.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	Due CALCUTTA about
"ITOLA"	24th Sept.	31st Oct.

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, etc.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	Due YOKOHAMA about
"KHIVA"	30th Sept.	14th Oct.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to
MACKENNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Vaux Road Central HONGKONG.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	For	Date of Arrival	Date of Departure
"ST. ALBANS"	Sydney, via Queensland Ports	6th Oct.	Early Nov.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Travelling.
A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewards are carried on each vessel.
For Passage Rates and further particulars, apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS

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Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

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AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong:

Steamer	Leaves Hongkong	Due
"TEENKAI"	via Panama	23rd Sept.
"BURYMEDON"	via Panama	11th Oct.
"BURYBATES"	via Panama	7th Nov.
"CITY OF NEWCASTLE"	via Suez	30th Nov.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—
RUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON REISS & CO., CANTON.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA FOR	
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LOONGSANG" ... Fri., 19th Sept., 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"TAKSANG" ... Sat., 20th Sept., 8 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"TUNGSHING" ... Tues., 23rd Sept., 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"HINSANG" ... Tues., 23rd Sept., Noon
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG" ... Wed., 24th Sept., 11 a.m.
TIENSTEIN	"CHONGSHING" ... Fri., 26th Sept., 11 a.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG" ... Fri., 26th Sept., 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG" ... Sat., 4th Oct., 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong as to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BOERNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Khat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Dato.

TIENSTEIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

Telephone No. 215.

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SAILINGS

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS	From HONGKONG	Due VANCOUVER
Empress of Asia	Oct. 2	Oct. 20
Monteagle	Oct. 19	Nov. 12
Empress of Japan	Oct. 25	Nov. 16
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Empress of Japan	Dec. 20	Jan. 10
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12

"Empress of Asia" from Hongkong, Oct. 2nd, will not call at Shanghai unless Japanese Quarantine regulations are relaxed in the interim.

Passage Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.

EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	EMPERESS OF JAPAN
16,850 Tons Reg.	8,000 Tons Reg.
Gold 8491	Gold 8436
16,850 Tons Reg.	6,183 Tons Reg.

Fares subject to change without notice.

Registrations for Passage for Season 1920 now being made.

For particulars regarding passage, for freight rates and through bills of lading, via Vancouver, contact the General Agent, J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, P. O. Box 125, Vancouver, B.C.

HONGKONG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES

BANKER & CO.

WEST RIVER PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE M/S "KONG NING" (Captain Wilks), will leave the Yeung Tai Hing Wharf (Connaught Road West) at 5 p.m. on Sept. 26th, for WUCHOW via West River Ports.

This vessel has excellent European accommodation for first-class passengers, and was built expressly for the West River trade, being fitted with electric light and fans and is complete with every modern convenience.

An excellent table is provided.

Owing to the lack of hotel accommodation in Wuchow passengers taking the round trip will be allowed to remain on board the vessel without extra charge.

For freight and passage apply to—

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1st Floor Hotel Mansions,

Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SONS,
Passenger Agents.

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GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K. STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Due Hongkong
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	...	7th Oct.
"CARDIGANSHIRE"	...	15th Oct.
"GLENADE"	...	15th Oct.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENIFFER"	24th September	LONDON
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	19th October	LONDON & ROTTERDAM
"CARDIGANSHIRE"	9th November	LONDON & ANTWERP
"GLENADE"	23rd November	GENOA & LONDON

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

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Y. K. K.



(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1...	REGULAR SERVICE FOR
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KYODO MARU No. 13...	AND OR
TAMON MARU No. 1...	SINGAPORE.
ABOSAN MARU...	
CHELAN MARU...	

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—

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PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Naha and Kobe).

"CITY OF SPokane"	...	About	Sept. 20th.
"OLEN"	...	About	Oct. 14th.
"ICONIUM"	...	About	Oct. 22nd.
"SEATTLE SPIRIT"	...	About	Oct. 25th.
"WHEATLAND"	...	About	Nov. 1st.
"ENDICOTT"	...	About	Nov. 30th.
"CREVECOEUR"	...	About	Dec. 20th.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Naha and Kobe).

"COAXET"	...	About	Sept. 18th.
"WAWALONA"	...	About	Oct. 31st.
"NISHMAHA"	...	About	Nov. 30th.
"MONTAGUE"	...	About	Dec. 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overseas Common Points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to SHIRAZ, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to SHIRAZ, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(RULPHMAN & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to RULPH & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUIHONG"	On 20th Sept. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"FEAN"	On 21st Sept. 4 P.M.
HONGKONG, PATER and HONGKONG	"KAIKONG"	On 22nd Sept. 11 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"HUIHONG"	On 23rd Sept. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 23rd Sept. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUNNING"	On 24th Sept. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 25th Sept. 11 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 30th Sept. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS, AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY	19th Sept., at 1 P.M.
"QUINNBERG"	Capt. J. Medina	TUESDAY	23rd Sept., at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY	26th Sept., at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA."

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR"	Oct. 8th, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Nov. 5th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Dec. 2nd, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be overestimated.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 41 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Chater Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA & AFRIKA LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORYXON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
KHIVA	1st November	3rd Dec.	11th Dec.
NOVARA	9th Nov.	11th Dec.	9th Dec.

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due BOMBAY about
DILWARA	5th Oct.	23rd Oct.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

ITOLA	24th Sept.	21st Oct.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due YOKOHAMA about
KHIVA	30th Sept.	14th Oct.

Tickets Interchangeable. P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company. 1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Freight Rates, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACLENNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports. Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila & Shanghai)	Friday, 22nd Sept., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU	Tuesday, 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

IYO MARU	Friday, 19th Sept., at Noon.
ATSUTA MARU	Friday, 3rd Oct., at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU	Wednesday, 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU	Wednesday, 2nd Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

HWAHWA	Tuesday, 23rd September
SHINRYU MARU	Thursday, 9th October.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TSURUGA MARU	Tuesday, 30th Sept.
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JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU	Monday, 12nd Sept., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	Saturday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAGA MARU	Saturday, 20th Sept., at 11 a.m.
KAIYUKU MARU (omitting Shanghai)	Thursday, 25th September.
TENSHIN MARU	Monday, 29th September.
YOKOHAMA MARU	Thursday, 2nd Oct., at 11 a.m.
HOSHI MARU (omitting Shanghai)	Friday, 3rd October.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc.)

WAKASA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam)	End of September.
TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)	Thursday, 2nd Oct.
DELAGOA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam)	Middle of October.
TOYOOKA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)	End of October.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 323 & 324

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Sept. 25th
TENYO MARU	23,000	Oct. 2nd
SIBERIA MARU	30,000	Oct. 10th (from Kobe)
SHINYO MARU	32,000	Oct. 28th
PERSIA MARU	9,000	Nov. 10th
KOREA MARU	30,000	Nov. 24th

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th
KIYO MARU	17,200	Jan. 9th, 1920.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 3274 and 3275. T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination STEAMER & DEPARTURE SAILING DATE.

SEANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA "PAUL LECAT" 22,000 On or about 26th Sept.

"SPHINX" 30,000 On or about

MARSEILLES via HONGKONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUTROIT, SUEZ, PORT SAID "PORTHOS" 30,000 On or about 2nd Oct.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURTET, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALASKA MARU" Friday, 26th September.

"CELEBES MARU" Monday, 30th October.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SEATTLE MARU" Middle of November.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SLAM MARU" Wednesday, 24th September.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"UNSAN MARU" Wednesday, 1st October.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" Beginning October.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—

Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"CHICAGO MARU" Tuesday, 30th September.

"MANILA MARU" Wednesday, 16th October.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

"INDUS MARU" Monday, 29th September.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers

have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 21st Sept., at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons 10,000 tons 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

Nov. 1st Nov. 22nd Oct. 7th.

AN unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

Princess Buildings.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Lee House Street. Tel. 1943.

